Continued from Fifth Page.

pillar and the brightest glory of the nation; they had come to say that Daniel Webster ought to be, and will be President of the United States. [Great Applause.] The Bahrimore Convention did not settle the matter. Levisthan was not so tame. Daniel Webster was in the lion's den before and came out unscathed, and would do so sgain. As Mr. Toombs of Georgia said, the Constitution had been perverted, and the only appeal was now to the people. This appeal is without the knowledge, and may be without the sprobation of Mr. Webster, but this cannot be helped, for he is the property of the matter. So casy at Washington, while his friends here were in agon y.

taking matters so easy at Washington, while his richards here were in ago: y.

This City and State were filled with gloom. An esthquake could not have produced a greeter effect. He regarded Gen. Scott as a good military man, but lot him stek to what he understood, and let Webster hold him stek to what he understood, and let Webster hold the helm of State. If there was war raging they would not send Webster to command the army. Scott is just as little fit to preside over the counsels of the nation in times of difficulty or danger.

The Speaker then went on to compare Washington, Hamilton, Webs er and Clay, and sald their sentiments were all silke. Clay was gone. He was the twin-brother of Webster in glory, and would they not elect, between Scott at d him?

of Webster in glory, and would they not elect, between Scott and him?

The Reed, gentleman concluded by reading several reasons why Webster should be nominated, which were that the decision at Baltimore was not the will of the people,—that the Presidency of the United States clearity belonged to Daniel Webster for his services—that believes in the hearts of all true Unionists, and will before next November stir up such enthustasm as has not been seen since the days of Washington.

That except Fillmore he was the only man that could command the votes of the South, as would soon be heard in the thunder set to the tune of Yankee Doodle, and the reverberations of the voice from the Toombs of Georgia that there would be no necessity to put out any Whigs now in office, as Webster's friends wanted no place. [Laughter.]

place. [Laughter.]
He had borne on his shoulders the country, President

Georgia that there would be no necessary to put out any Whigs now in office, as Webster's friends wanted no place. [Laughter]

He had borne on his shoulders the country, President and all for a quarter of a century, and they wanted him to finish his great work as President Webster. The last reason is a very imperative one. If Mr. Webster is not our next President, he never will be, and though he can do without us, we cannet do without him.

[A ludicrous mocking groan was now heard from the back ground, which had an irresistility funny effect.] The speaker concluded by saying that Daniel Webster will, with the help of God, be the next President of the United States. [Great Applanes.]

Mr. Dennis, then came forward with the resolutions, saying ne was hoarse, having just returned from the battle ground of Trenton, where he had been receiving the nomination of Daniel Webster for President and Geo. Cuatis Washington, the grand-nephew of no less a man than George Washington. [Cheers]

He was most happy to say to this audience and to the country that both the gentlemen would stand the nomination. [Tremendous cheers] He was proud to see Fancuil Hall respond to Trenton.

He then read the resolutions as follows:

Whereav, We believe that though the policy of holding Conventions for the uniting of political parties and concentrating their action, in principle is a sound one, and that the doings of such Conventions, when in accordance with the clearly expressed wishes and sentiments of their constituents, are obligatory upon them, yet we further believe that unless such regard is paid, in the selection of candidates for office, to the well-known preferences of those represented, the action of Conventions is morally and politically of no binding force: and

Whereav, We believe that though the politically of no hinding force: and

Whereav, The believe that they continue to the work of the party throughout the Union have been utterly disregarded, and that the Convention, in calling appear for enering a general precest against

States, and better fitted to perform its duties than any other man.

Resolved, That in the recent decesse of Hen. Henny Clay the nation has lost a profound statesman and unswerving patrict, and a great man, and that while this event illis us with profound emotions of grief, we are, at the same time, admonished that of that glorious triumvirate of statesmen which has controlled and directed more than all others for the last forty years the political destinies of our country, there now remains but one—the greatest of all—and that an opportunity is now offered, and the last, when a grateful people may show that they can as well appreciate and reward civil greatness and itsellectual superiority as that commoner quality, military velor.

Resolved, That the great mass of the people are ever true to their interests, and ever to be trusted, and that those who fear to commit their cause to the decision of this tribunal, and who seek to dictate to them who they shall choose as President of the United States, in utter disregard of their known feelings and judgment as to who would most worthly in his self and most hocorably to the nation, occupy that place, should be for once made to feel by an earnest protest at the ballet box, which shall be heard from Maine to California, that despite the fears and intrigues of party politicisms, the people can be depended upon te make their own selections of sattable candidates, and to vindicate the nation from the charge that "republics are ungrateful."

migrateful., That in denying the availability of the most Resolved, That in denying the availability of the most Daniel Webster, they who doubt the success while

eminent statemen of the day, and the proudest intellect of the age, Daniel Webster, they who doubt the success which such a candidate would meet from the hands of the American people, show a want of their ability to appreciate greatness like his, as well as in their grattare for his services, and enthusiastic admiration for the man which they by their eager zeal to premote his election should an opportunity be offered them, will indignantly rebiske.

Resolved, That we have full faith, not only in the availability of Daniel Webster, but in the triumphant success which shall put his name before the people as a candidate for the office of President, and that we hasten and are prompt to spread out to the breeze the standard inscribed with his name, confident that it will be greeted with acclamations throughout the country, and that under its folds we shall be led on to a triumphant and successful result.

Resolved, finally. That to promote the objects specified in the foregoing preamble and resolutions, measures be at once taken by this meeting for causing a Convention, favorable to the nomination of Daniel Webster, without distinction of party, to be called at an early day; and that a Committee to prepare and circulate a suitable address to the friends of Mr. Webster in all the States of the Union, inviting and urging the party to strengues cooperation with us for the accomplishment of the noble purpose we have in view.

Mr. Senate was next introduced to the meeting and announced himself as a Democrat, and said the Democrats wasted a man worther of their steel than old "fuss and teathers." He then launched out Into an invective sgainst Scott and called him an ape, and praised Webster. (Great uproor followed; the audience would not stand it and cried—"Turn out the Loco-Foco." He was compelled to retire.]

Mr. Dill, of New-Jersey was next introduced, but it

He was compelled to retire.]

Mr. Dill, cf New Jersey was next introduced, but it now being near 11 o'clock, a great portion of the meeting retired and the speeches were soon concluded.

The resolutions were adopted and the meeting then becken.

Free Soll Convention.

[Conclusion of Tuesday's Proceedings.] WORCESTER, Wednesday, July 7, 1852

Workerer, Wednesday, July 7, 1852.

Hon. J. G. Palfrey was then called for but he only spoke a few words in consequence of a bearseness contracted from speaking in the open air in the morning from the steps of the City Hall.

Hon. Amass Walker (responding to the repeated calls of the Convention) next came forward, not, as he said, to make a speech, but to state the case to the Convention of an active friend of Freedom, who in fring a salute at Reading last wear, in honor of the election of the 11on.

of the Convention) next came forward, not, as he said, to make a speech, but to state the case to the Convention of an active friend of Freedom, who in dring a salute at Reading last year, in honor of the election of the Hon. Charles Summer, had the misfortune to lose both his arms by the premature explosion of a canon, and Mr. Walker introduced to the Convention Mr. Ebenezer Buckstone, a spontaneous contribution for whose benefit was tunnediately taken up. The whole amount of material aid thus obtained amounted to \$190.

There were loud calls for Mr. Burlingame, but the Chairman stated that he was unavoidably absent. Mr. Erastus Hophins was next called upon, it was at this gentleman's house that Kossuth was a guest, when at Northampton; he is a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and voted for the Maine law.) He said they would not submit te the domination to be practiced upon them by both parties, particularly the Whigs. The requirements of bonor and liberty were stronger than party tiez, and the questions involved were questions which neither statesmen nor politicians could conjure up or conjure down—questions arising from a law which was above all human sagacity. They had now come for ward to stand by these principles, and they would stand by their arms, though all others should prove recreant.

Literty, which they worshipped, had no offices to promise nor any organization to bestow upon them. She premised no honor, because obloquy was now the lot of those devoted to her; she promised no victory this day or this year, but she promised he victory this day or this year, but she promised he victory this day or this year, but she promised he victory this day or this year, but she promised he victory this day or this year, but she promised he victory was only the principles of honor and the fact and the promised her approving smile, and made the Free-Soilers the depositories of her sacred hopes; the spirit of her Revolutionary ancestors hove over them—those spirits which Kossuth had so eloquently evoked. He

this platform, or he could not. If he did, he would be no better than John C. Calhoun or any Southern man. If he failed to carry out those principles he would be a scoundrel. [Applause.]

Mr. Osgoed, of Salisbury, said he hoped in the cusning fall that they would elect men who would place the

prop e beyond the reach of the rumseller or the slavecrecher. Let them exert themselves to save Massachusetts from becoming the hunting-ground for slavepirstes. He boped this meeting would prove like Samson's foxes, so that when they went home they would
set the Whigs and Democrats all on fire. [Laughter.]
Mr. W. A. White, of Watertown, was the next speaker. He said they had some encouragement in the fact
that the men who had opposed them, had gone to their
rest. Webster and Cass, and others, were slain.
[Laughter.] Over one of the fead there was to be a
great funeral in Boston on Friday next, when he would
be sent to bis last resting place in Marshfeld. He
thought the Democratic platform bad enough, but the
Whig platform was ten times worse. It was worse than
the despotism of Louis Kap leon. He wished they
could tip over both candidates, but as they could not do
that, they must be contented with overthrowing one,
and in the election of 1856, if they were only true to
themselves they would cotarn their man; but they must
kick away the Spaniels, or rather kick the devil out of
them.

Mr. Merrill, of Amesbury, said these platforms were

Mr. Merrill, of Amesbury, said these platforms were Mr. Merrill, of Ansesbury, sho these pantorms were green things, the offering of green brains, though the outside of the head might be grey. If there is any vir-tue in a hall storm, these green things would be soon out down (This play of wit upon Mr. Hale's name caused

down (This play of wit you are much laughter.)
Gen. Wilson then said, in this spot, and at a meeting like this, Fletcher Webster wanted the Free Soffers to go for his father. The Webster party now wanted to be bought up. They had some papers that were lame and wanted support. [Cries of The Eoston Courier."] The meeting was next addressed by Mr. Swift. The resolutions were then put and carried unani-

nously. The Chairman said they must now break up, as the cars were coming. They would return home to com-plete the agitation, and might be known as the "agita-ting party" in future.

The Convention then dissolved at 6 o'clock, in the highest spirits.

Letters to the Massachusetts Free Soil Con-

Letters to the Massachusetts Free Soil Convention.

SENATOR CHASE'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, June 2 1852.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter, inviting me, in behalf of the Free Democratic State Committee, to attend the Convention of the Free Democracy of Massachusetts, to be held at Worcester, on the 6th instant; and requesting of me, in case of inability to accept that invitation, some expression of my views upon political prospects and duties. Engagements here preclude the invitation, some expression of my views upon political prospects and duties. Engagements here preclude the possibility of my attendance at Worcester, and the Massachusetts Free Democracy has proved itself so clear in its understanding and so devoted to the performance of its political duties, that any expression of my views on that subject seems quite superfluous. Nor is it needful that I say a word as to political prospects. In deed, I do not pretent to discern with any clearness even what lies nearest in the future. Of this only am I absolutely certain, that truth and right must prevail. Their triumph may be postponed, but it must come. Shame and wrong must cease—they may endure for a while, and even seem strong and permanent, but they will and even seem strong and permanent, but they will

and even seem strong and permanent, but they will vanish away.

Slavery, therefore, must perish, and all combinations to uphold it will be broken. For this result, with the least admixture of evil, I have looked, and still look, to the Democracy of the Union. The principles of the Democracy promulgated by Jefferson, and deeply sesled in the convictions of the people, faithfully and wisely applied to these questions of slavery, which have now come to be of paramount importance, and imperatively demand a final and Constitutional settlement, would accomplish that great end, securing and establishing the rights of men, without invading the rights of the States. We cannot, however, shut our eyes to the fact that there is a power in our country, outside of the Democracy, the aid of which has been thought essential to the success of its national candidates, and purchased not unfirequently by marked sacrifices of Democratic principles. I refer, of cours to the Slave power, which for years past has been suffeed to dictate the organization, rules, platforms and nominations of our National Democratic Conventions, its adherents declaring in advance their determination to support no candidates, whether rominated by the Canvention or not, who vance their determination to support no car

Democratic Conventions, its adherents dectang in avance their determination to support no candidates, whether nominated by the Convention or not, who should favor any application of Democratic principles which would endanger its ascendancy, and insisting upon the adoption of a rule which enables them to defeat any nomination not entirely satisfactory to themselves, have hitherto exerted an effective control over the results of these party Conventions.

This power is essentially aristocratic, as deven oligarchic, Continued submission to it is incompatible with the permanent existence of earnest Democracy. The advocates of submission, however, will be numerous, and the motives of submission powerful, so long as party success is thought to be secured by it; but let there once be called into existence a counter power, which will demand the faithful application of Democratic principles to all questions, including the great questions of Slavery, as the condition of support of the National nominations, so that he sacrifice will prove more dangerous than the maintenance of principles, and the advocates and the movives of submission will disappear together.

Such a counter power may be found in an independ-

gether.
Such a counter power may be found in an independ-Such a counter power may be found in an independent Democracy, which, acting cordially with the rest of their Democratic brethren when they can without compromising principle, will, nevertheless, steadily refuse to do so when such action will lavolve such compromise. Such an independent Democracy, to maintain its title to confidence, must be unwavering in its support of Democratic principles, and never enter into inconsistent alliances with the antagonists of Democracy. At the present moment, the need and importance of such an organization seems very manifest. The Slave power, springing from the Slave interest, has dictated the platform and nominations of the Democratic party at Baltimore. It has foreshadowed, by the expulsion of Robert Rantoul from that body, the prescription by the administration of its nomines, in the event of their election, of all Free Soil Democrats who have not re-

Robert Rantoul from that body, the prescription by the administration of its nominees, in the event of their election, of all Free Soil Democrats who have not recented, and who will not recant their professions.

There is then, in my judgment, no honorable choice left to those Democrats who, while they mean to shide faithfully by all the provisions of the Constitution, yet love freedom too well and hate despotism too sheeredy to be willing to adopt the Compromise of 1850, as a final settlement of the Slavery question, or eagage themselves to the execution and maintenance, in all its despote stringency, without repeal or essential modification, of the unjust, cruel and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave law, or pledge themselves to a crusade against freedom of speech and freedom of the press. They are shut up by fidelity to Democratic principles, as well as by personal consistency and self-respect, to the rejection of the nominees, as well as the platform of the Convention. The nominees, of whom i would say nothing inconsistent with high personal respect, represent their platform, and would thank no one for attributing to them any purpose of administration not entirely in harmony with its spirit and policy.

In accordance with these views i propose to act. The path of duty lies clear before me. I cannot support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, nor can I act with any party hostile or indifferent to Democratic principles; but with an independent Democracy, with what one of your noble-hearted statemen has so happily called a "Democratic Democracy," I am prepared to stand and do faithful battle for freedom, until the whole Democracy of the Country shall become satisfied that consistent and impartial adhesion to principles is safer, as well as more honorable, than inconsistent submission to the de mands of a special interest.

With the best wishes, your fe low-citizen,
To Hon, E. S. Keyes, Chairman. S. P. Chase.

SENATOR SUNNER'S LETTER.

Washington, Saturday, July 3, 1852.

DEAR Sir. The true and well tried fr

dom in Massachusetts are about to assemble at Worces-ter. It will not be in my power to be with them, to en-joy the contagion of their enthusiasm; to be strengthed-ed by their determination; and to learn anew, from elo-quent lips, the grandeur of our cause and the exigency of our duties. But I confidently look to them for trum-pet words to rally the country sgainst the sectionalism of Slaver.

f Slavery.

At Worcester, in 1848, commenced the first strong At Worcester, in 1848, commenced the first strong movement, which, gaining new force at Buffalo and sweeping the Free States, finally enrolled three hundred thousand electors in constitutional opposition to a hateful wrong. The occasion now requires a similar effort. Both the old parties, with an apostacy greater than that which aroused our condemnation at that time, have trampled on the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the most cherished sentiments of the fathers of the Republic. Even liberty of speech is threatened. It is difficult to see how any person, loyal to freedom and desirous of guarding it by constitutional means, can support the national candidate of either of these parties without surrendering the cause which he professes to have at heart. Let no man expect from me any such surrender.

these parties without surrendering the cause which he professes to have at heart. Let no man expect from me any such surrender.

The two Conventions at Baltimore, by their recorded resolutions, have vied with each other in servicity to Siavery. But I rejoice to believe that in both parties there are numbers of good men who scorn these professions. The respectable persistence in opposition to the black flag, which distinguished at least one of the Conventions, turnishes an earnest for the future; though Massachusetts can derive small encouragement from her Delegates there. All her votes in that Convention were cast in favor of those declarations by which Slavery has received new safeguards and Freedom new restrictions. But these efforts are doomed to disappointment. In spite of all the allegations of partiesns and the assumptions of the slave power, there is one principle which must soon prevail. It cannot be two often declared; for of itself it is an all sufficient basis to our political scitivity, and also an answer to the cry of sectionalism, which is sometimes ignorantly and illogically directed against us. According to the true spirit of the Constitution and the sentiment of the fathers. Freedom, and not Slavery, is national, while Slavery, and not Freedom, is acctional. Though this proposition commends itself to at once, and is sussained by the history of the Constitution, yet both the great parties under the influence of the slave power, have reversed the true application of its terms. A National While is simply a Slavery, Whig, and a National Democratis simply a Slavery was a sectional institution, within the exclusive control of the States, and with which the Nation has nothing to do. In uphobling Freedom, everywhere under the National Government, we oppose a pernicious nothing to do. In upholding Freedom, everywhere under the National Government, we oppose a pernicious sectionalism, which falsely calls itself National. All this

sectionshim, which talsely calls itself National. All this will yet be seen and acknowledged.

Amid the difficulties and defections of the hour the future is clear. Nothing can permanently obstruct truth. But our duties increase with the occasion; nor will the generous soul be deterred by the greatness of the peril. Any such will be content to serve Freedom, to support her supporters, and to leave the result to Providence.

Better be where Freedom is, though in a small minority, or alone, than with Slavery, though surrounded by multiudes, whether Whigs or Democrats, merely contending for office and place. Believe me, dear Sir, ever faithfully yours.

Ing for office and place. Believe me, dear Sir, ever faithfully yours.

Hon. E. L. Keyes.

Hon. E. L. Keyes.

Hon. E. L. Keyes.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 3, 1852.

My DEAR Sir: Not being able to accept your kind invitation to attend the Worcester Convention, I will gladly comply with your request to give expression to my views upon "political subjects and duties." But when I was about to enter upon a field so extensive, I called to mind the probability that the Convention wheld be addressed in writing by many absent friends of Freedom, and the brief hours during which the Free Demogracy of Massachusetts shall remain in council, will be too few even for the eloquent champions of our cause who will be present to give utterance to their burning thoughts. I therefore forbear to address you but with brevity. In congratulating the Conventin upon the promptness and spirit with which the summons of the State Committee for the assembling of the District Free Soil organization has been met, I indicate at oncamy sentiments respecting the condition of parties and of the country,

ganization has been met, I indicate at oncomy sentiments respecting the condition of parties and of the country, and the path of duty, which, in my judgment, the Free Democracy must tread with firm and underlisting step. It can form no open alliance; it can give with safety or with honor no secret aid to either of the oid political parties in the coming Presidential contest. Neither of those parties has entitled itself to the "God speed" of any sincere opponent of the Slave power. From many Democrats, before the great Convention of their party, the nation heard, indeed, brave words of defiance. High hopes were entertained that the party, the nation heard, indeed, brave words of defiance. High hopes were entertained that the hour of their redemption was at hand. But the result of the Baltimore Convention, and the general acquiesence of the party in its doings, have made it manifest that such glorious era in its history, if it shall ever arrive, will beam on the uncertain future. The platform was prepared and asopted with doliberate care, by the majority of the Convention, and acquiesced in with deliberate meanness by a minority which had often declared their abhorrence of its principles; and the nomination of a New-Hampshire politician, always, with a few bright exceptions, the synonyme of political servitity, is no more to be ascribed to accident than is the pointing of the needle to the pole.

The Whig party, so far as its a voewed purposes indicate its character, can show no better claim than its ancient

The Whit party, so far as its avowed purposes indicate the character, can show no better claim than its ancient rival to the sympathy or support of the friends of Freedom and of beneficent progress. I leave it to those logicians whose "wish is father to the thought" to discover that better claim by a critical analysis of words and phrases constituting the collection of sentences, miscalled by the Whigs of Baltimore a declaration of "principles." To the unsophisticated and unbiassed intelligence of the country, the parties stand on the same low level, and seek success by the same base means—humiliating compliance with all the demands of slave-holding arrogance.

The Whigs, so far from possessing any title to favora ble consideration, in one respect may be said to place themselves in a more humiliating posture even than their opponents. The latter do but "hold their own," while every succeeding year marks the steady progress

while every succeeding year marks the steady progress of the Whig party in its dishonorable career. Four years ago, at Philadelphia, it howed in silent shame to the behests of the lords of the lash; now it eagerly preclaims its submission, and craves the reward due to unscrupulous servility.

But, Sir, whatever may have been the delusive hopes heretofore indulged by any member of our party, that Northern Whigs would look beyond availability in their action at Ballimore, it is not to be supposed that any one can mistake the present attitude of that party. Still less is it to be credited that any one should venture to advise the Free-Scil men of Massachusets to take any position but that of uncompromising heatility alike to the Whig and Democratic autional organizations. Should such counsel by possibility be proferred at your Should such counsel by possibility be proflered at your Convention, he who tenders it will, I think, be taught a lesson in Free Soil politics, which he has been too slow lesson in Free Soil politics, which he has been too slow to learn. He will discern that while we are ready to usite with either of the old parties, whenever it shall m-ke itself independent of slaveholding dictation, neither of them can receive any encouragement from our action to remain in their present attitude of hostility Freedom. But, Sir, lest I fail to redeem the pledge with which

my letter was begun, I bring it somewhat abruptly to close. My best wishes will be with the Convention, th close. My best wishes will be wint the Convenion, that every member may be firm, self-sacrificing clear-minded to discern the way of safety and faithful to pursue it; and throughout the old Bay State let every Free Soller be watchful of the arts which every Presidential year brings into intensest exercise distinguishing the luke-warm friend and the time-serving politician from the steadfast and strong headed advocate of down-trodden humanity. When the smoke at the present contest steadiast and strong headed advocate of down-trodden humanity. When the smoke of the present contest shall have passed away, whatever may be the result of the Presidential election, he will see that he has done something for the advancement of a cause which, overcoming all obstacles and beating down all opposition, will yet gild the brightest page of earth's history with its final triumph. Yours truly,

Hon. Edward L. Keyes. CHARLES ALLEN.

XXXIId CONGRESS. . . . FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Jule 7, 1852. Mr. Atchison presented a petition from Missouri in favor of the organization of a Governmen for Nebraska Territory. Mr. Chase presented petitions in favor

f making the Wheeling Bridge a post route.

Mr. Clemens introduced a joint resolu-

tion providing for the election of a Public Printer, and to fix the prices of printing. Referred to the Committee Mr. SHIELDS reported back the House bill for the better protection of the Territories of Ore

Mr. Bradbury, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely upon the petitions from California, asking a change in the time when the elec-

A bill providing for the establishment of certain sub-division lines in the public lands in Ala-bama, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed. On motion of Mr. Davis the Senate took

On motion of Mr. Davis the Senate took up the bill to smend an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.

[The bill covers twenty-eight printed pages, and makes provision that steamboats shall be provided with all the modern conveniences and modes of escape in care of accident. It limits the number of passengers to the capacity of the boat, regulates the law of right to the capacity of the boat, regulates the law of right to the channel in rivers, establishes a Board of nine Chief steam vessel Inspectors, and Sub-inspectors in each collection district, provides penalties for all violations of its provisions, &c.]

of its provisions, &c.]

Mr. Davis read a speech composed of Mr. DAVIS read a speech composed of statistics concerning the number of vessels bulk in the United States, the number destroyed, and the conse-quent loss of life and property. He then explained the object of the bill and proposed nearly fifty amendments to it, all of which were adopted.

Mr. GEYER then proposed amendments overing eighteen pages, some of which were agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be printed amended, and the Senate adjourned.

Not more than twenty-five Senators

were in attendance during the day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Conclusion of Tuesday's Proceedings.] Several other reports were made from that Committee, when the morning hour expired.

The House went into Committee on the

Senate's amendment to the Deficiency Bill.

Mr. HOWARD addressed the Committee on the Senate's proviso to the clause hippropriating eighty thousand dollars for running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, namely:

"Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so con-

namely:

"Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be a constructed as to sanction a departure from the point on the Rio Grande north of the town called Paso, designated in the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo."

He said that Mr. Bartlett, the Commissioner, had departed from the plain provisions of the treaty maps, and surrendered to Mexico nine thousand five hundred and thirty square miles. This was attended by consequences i inportant, far above the area of territory, because it involved a convenient military route and rall-road to the Pacific, of great moment in a commercial point of view. He contended that what has been done is vold. He condemned the Secretary of the interior for interfering as he did with the survey, and in conclusion advocated the Secate amendment giving additional compensation to the Collins line, regarding it as intimately connected with the design of controlling the Liverpool, California and India trade, which must be facilitated by a railroad to the Pacific."

Mr. CHANDLER replied to objections

Mr. CHANDLER replied to objections Mr. CHANDLER replied to objections made in various quariers against the Senare's Collins' Steamer amendment. He splitdedly supported the proposition, contending that the line is opposed by foreign capital and a foreign government; that it is not a local subject, but one of general consequence, and looking to the great results to be accomplianed, (which he cummerated) it should receive the support of our Government. He advocated the amendment from high national considerations.

Mr. NYLYNON, of Ohio referred, to the

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, referred to the All. STANTON, of Olifo, referred to the pronunciamento of a dozen gentiemen on this floor, which appeared in the morning papers, and who refuse to support Gen. Scott for the Presidency. He did not expect them to support the While nomination, and it was well for them to understand now that the great Whig party is not swallowed up in the Union party of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. The Line speech of Mr. Toombs and his competers would gain for Gen. Scott twenty thousand votes, which he would not otherwise receive, in New York and Ohio. He then opposed the Collins line amendment.

The Committee, at 4 o'clock took a

The Committee, at 4 o'clock, took a recess until 5. Evening Session.

At the time of reassembling, thirty-two nembers only were in attendance, and three persons in the galleries.

Mr. VENABLE opposed the Collins

amendment. He situade to the outside appliances to procure votes of Members of Congress for R—such as inviting them on board the Baltic and ushering them into the splendid wine saloons. How admirable the proportions of the ship, but how was it built? By money taken from the treasury, money from the hard carnings

of the laboring people. These vessels are to carry across the ocean the meanest of all aristocracies, that of wealth, got by plunder and piracy as often as by honest means. He condemned the miserable paupers in the Treasury which is to be burst open with a crowbar, and spoke disparagingly of these steamships for warlike purposes.

Mr. CARTTER, after giving the commer-Mr. Carter, after giving the commer-cial history of the steamers, said, in advocating the amendment that it was sufficient for him to know that through the energy of this Government the line was breathed into existence, and that it had become inter-woven with the fame of the country. This, however, would not govern his vote. It was mentioned merely as a fact of which every American citizen ought to be proud. The company now come here, after an unequal contest in Bridsh governmental patronage, and say you must place us upon a platform of fair competition with your great rival, or we must go into bankruptcy, and in support of this position they present you with the balyour great rival, or we must go into bankruptcy, and in support of this position they present you with the balance sheet, showing that the tsock which they have invested has descended to fifty cents on the dollars. And these are the plunderers, the pampered sturdy beggars, as they have been parliamentarily called! He defended the constitutional power to make the appropriation, and insisted that encouragement to the line has tended to destroy monopoly instead of discouraging it. The Cunard had the monopoly for ten years, and is now watching the action of Congress in the hope of recovering it.

Mr. Evans said this amendment appealed bis heart as an American, and he should give to it his earnest support. He would do so without having been applied to frem any quarter. He understood there were agents here working for, and others against, the appropriation, but he held that he was at perfect liberty to decide in favor of the amendment. He gave at length the reasons which had brought him to this conclusion.

At 8 o'clock the Committee rose and the

WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1852,

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution of the Senate, authorizing the Post ter-General, at his discretion, to declare plani This was amended on the motion of Mr.

BENNET declaring the road from Vallona Springs, New York, by way of Ninevah, and Coventry to Oxford, a post route; and also the road from Oxford, by way of Coventry ville, to South Balabridge.

Mr. STUART offered an amendment declaring all highways post routes. Disagreed to, after a debate, and the resolution was passed.

Among the Executive communications

Among the Executive communications had before the House was one giving the estimates of the War Department for the survey of a route from the Mississippl to the Pacific Ocean, and recommending that an appropriation be made at once. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The House went into Committee on the

amendments to the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Houston opposed the Collins line amendment, contending that the money thus paid would be in the form of a bounty, without adequate compensation to the Government.

The Committee then discussed and

agreed to several of the Schate's amendments, including that appropriating \$360,000 for completing the Floating Dry Dock at San Francisco.

The Collins amendment is not yet The House, after a session of 44 hours,

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia News Items.

nce of The N. Y. Tribuse. PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 7, 1852. Hon. Daniel Webster arrived in this city last night, and left this morning for Boston and Marsh field, designing to spend the summer at the latter place This morning, while at the New-York boat, Mr. Webster signified his acceptance of the nomination for the Prestdency, tendered to him by the American Convention at Trenten, and said, "I will stand the fire, gentlemen."

A Frenchman named Paul Fidler was arrested in Southwark a day or two since, for deserting his wife and children. He was committed to prison While under arrest at the Adelphi station, he was vis While under arrest at the Adeiphi station, he was vis-tited by a beautiful young listly—an orphan gtri, living with her grand-parents in the city—to whom he had engaged himself to be married on the last of August, by representing that he was a single man. Fidler worked next door to where the lady lived, was received as a constant and favored guest at the house, and she was already reprairing to go to housekeeping, all with the already preparing to go to housekeeping, all with the consent and approbation of her friends. Her distress, on discovering the perfaiy and villainy of her lover, may be imagined. Fidler had been a married man for seven vears.

Two lads, named Alexander Rutlidge and John Higgins, were drowned at Gray's Ferry yes The weather is desperately warm to-

Monument Convention.

A Convention of delegates from the old Thirteen States met in the Hall of Independence, at Phildelphis, on the 5th and 6th inst, to take measures to commemorate the Declaration of Independence by a suitable monument in Independence Square, Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, presided, with Charles F. Adams of Mass. and Hon. A. Hall, of Ga., as Vice Presidents' Hon. S. J. Foster, of Gonnecticut, and Col. A. G Waterman, of Penn., as Secretary and Asst. Secretary Eloquent speeches were made, and a report was mad by Mr. Spencer, of New York, from which we take the

ellowing extracts: It is understood that the general plan of a monumer

It is understood that the general plan of a monument contemplates a structure with thirteen sides or faces, united by an entablature, upon which the Declaration of Independence shall be cut into the solid stone, surmounted by a tower or elast; the thirteen faces to contain such inscriptions and emblazonings as each State shall direct, commemorative of some chizen or citizens of her own, who took part in the responsibity of that Declaration. Of course, the architectural design and details must be left to the skill and taste of our artists, subject to the approbation of the representatives of the contributing States.

The monument, the ground on which it may be erected, the adjacent grounds, and the Hall of the Declaration of Independence, will be consecrated, as the Convention has already been assured by the Select and Common Councils of Publaciphia, to the sacred National purposes to which they will be dedicated.

The manner of obtaining the necessary pecuniary means for the erection of the monument, is next to be considered. It has already been indicated that these means are expected to be obtained by contributions of the political communities whose representatives, with balters around their necks, subscribed an instrument that consigned them to dungeons and to death, or to liberty and independence. It would be obviously unjust to ask equal contributions from all the States, without regard to their pecuniary shilliry. No better mode of approximating to that ability, none so just and fair in Itself, none more familiar in all our national assemblages can be presented, than that which regulates the representation of each State in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. The facility of its application, also commends it to favorable consideration. Your Commutee, therefore, do not hesit-ste to recommend that the estimated expense of the monument, supposed to be about one hundred thousand dollars, be defrayed by contributions from the States whose cooperation is to be obticited, in the same

er Committees, the proceedings were concluded by the reading and signing of a powerful and eloquent appear to the Legislatures and people of the Thirteen States to furnish the funds necessary to build the monument.

GENEVA.

Henry Clay-Agricultural Trial-Weevil in Wheat.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. GENEVA, Tuesday, July 6, 1852.

The mortal form of HENRY CLAY was taken through this place this afternoon, on its way to mingle with the soil of Kentucky. For some three hours the places of public business were closed. Au immense throng of people gathered at the railroad sta-

hours the places of public business were closed. An immense throng of people gathered at the railroad station, and stood with uncovered beads as the train arrived containing the corpse and its attendants. The bend played a solemn dirge, minute guns were fired, the bells were all tolled, and every demonstration implied the exalted attection of the people for the noble-hearted man whose decease the nation mourns. What man since Washington has so possersed the love and confidence of Americans!

The people here are making active preparations for the approaching Trial of Agricultural Implements, which is to be made under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society, to begin on the 20th of the present month, and continue through the week, if not longer. The competition will be lively between the various improved Grain Respers, Mowing Machines, Threshers, Sowers, Cultivators, Seam Engines, &c., for which prizes are affered by the Society. The Trial will be held on the farm of Mr. Bennett, near this village. It will be an occasion of great interest to the farmer, as well as the inventors and manufacturers of farming machinery. A plowing much will take place on the 21st. Besides the Trial of Implements, a large exhibition of manufactured articles is to take place, which will be largely sustained by mechanics and manufacturers from all quarters of the country.

Geneva is easily accessible by the Central line of Railroad, and slao from the south by the Seneca Lake and Chen ung Railroad, and it is one of the most designiful places for an aftair of this kind in the whole Uni m.

The farmers hereabouts complain that their wheat is about a total failure from the ravages of the Weetl.

We are to have a large meeting to ratify the nombles.

tich of Scott and Gramam on Friday evening of this week. The Whigs of the rural districts are greatly delighted with the nomination, and every indication thus far is favorable to a declaive Whig victory in the fall. Yours truly,

CANADA.

Fight between Negroes and Whites-New Tel-egraph Lines-Parliament-Smugglers, &c. TORONTO, Saturday, July 3, 1852.

An event has just occurred at St. Cath-

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

eripes which show that the prejudice of color exists here as well as elsewhere, to the detriment of the blacks. and only requires an adequate exciting cause to insure its development. At the annual militia training, in that place, there was a mixture of races on the ground; and pisce, there was a mixture of races on the ground; and whether the white people regarded themselves as degraded by this social amalgamation, a pretext for a disturbance was not long wanting. A brick was thrown, and this became the signal for pretty general fighting.—A rumor was started that a fireman had been killed by negroes, and immediately a descent was made on the neighboring negro village, which is said to have been nearly demolished. No lives were lost, though several persons of both races received considerable injury.—Several arrests have been made, and the whole circumnearly demolished. No lives were lost, though several persons of both races received considerable injury.—Several arrests have been made, and the whole circumstances will be investigated. Negroes are permitted to sit on juries; but if the prejudice were strong against them, their numerical inferiority could not fail to perste unfavorably to their interests in trials where that feeling should be called into active operation. If this occurrence proves the existence of a latent prejudice against color here, as well as on the south side of the lakes, it is not a bit stronger than religious, nor perhaps than political prejudice. I don't recoilect that a collision of this kind has occurred before in Western Canada for ten years; although there have been plenty of fights between Orangemen and Roman Catholics and even between partisans of opposing political chieftains. The incident has however a certain significance that ought not to be underrated. I believe the general feeling does not favor the influx of large numbers of negrees to these shores, although it is by no means so strong as to threaten hostile legislation to prevent them taking refuge here. Can the colored race not see that their only chance of real Independence and impunity from amoyance is in Liberia, where the most incalculable benefits may result from carrying the civilization of America? Americat

A new telegraph line is to be constructed from Quebec to Detroit River, a distance of \$50 miles from which branches are to be extended into the interior in some cases, and to the frontier in others; of which the aggregate length will be 600 miles. There will be stations at all the ports of Lake Erle of any con-sequence. The section of the line from Hamilton to Port Sarnia and Windsor are to be connected by Port Sarnia and Windsor are to be connected by others from Port Stanley to London; from Port Burwell to Ingersoll; on the Lake shore thence from Port Burwell to Port Dover; from Brautford to Fort Erie along the line of the new railway; and another from Hamilton to Burfalo. Northward from the main line, at Foronto, is to be a branch to Lake Huron on the line of the Northern Railroad; and snother from Toronto along the line of the Guethp Railroad to Goderich. From Cobourg there is to be a branch back to Peterboro. The whole of the lines, main and branches, are to be finished by the first of January next. The work is now under way on some sections. Below Toronto, offices will be established at all the principal villages, towns and cities. Parliament is to meet for the dispatch of bust

ness on the 19th of August. Of the measures that are likely to come before the assembled wisdom but little is known.

Some smuggling has been detected at this port, There seems to have been a confederation of smugglers, amounting altogether to perhaps a score they deal excidingly in silks, especially Canton Crape Shawls. The goods are all from Manchester, and I suspect the operations of the parties extend to the south side of the Lake, from the fact that they are all possessed of peddler's licenses for that side. There is not an American among them; they are all Scotch and Irlsh, most of whom came here last year for the first time.
On the whole, the weather has been remarkably cold

FROM THE PLAINS.

Cholera -- the Emigration -- Deaths on the Road Correspondence of The N. Y. Tobane.

On the Plains, 400 miles out from St. Joseph-

rest of Fort Kearney, Tuesday, June 1, 1852. Having met a returning emigrant to-day from Fort Larami*, and feeling a good ways off from home, I take this opportunity to send you a word, informing you that I am yet on the turf, and in running order, although not in as goed order as I could desire. The cholera is the general topic among the emigrants, spreading consternation and alarm from one train to another. Many a strong arm and iron constitution, that were boasting yesterday of their strength, to-day are left on the plains

without shroud or coffin. The Cholera originated on the Missouri River, as the emigrants, on board the steamboat Honduras, which lost some 7 passengers on her trip up to St. Joseph and some 20 or 30 died a few days after leaving here. There are but few but what have heard of the Missouri River, and few know what a miserable, dirty, crooked stream it is, where sand o'er sand, and snags o'er snags arise. Sometimes the boatman on the bow, throwing his lead, cries out three feet scant, and a few rods farther

on, no bottom.

Missouri has the appearance of being a fine State, and there are many good-hearted people in it. It seems singular to a North-eastern man that so great a State should have been so long contented with no other thoroughfare of any kind on which to travel. We passed one boat that had blown up, another snaged, many on sand bars, &c. Taking all things into account, it is not good for anything at all. It is to be hoped a railroad will soon be got through to some place, it it terminates at St. Joseph. It is also to be hoped that some landlords will take charge of the tables and provide something to eat

Joseph. It is also to be hoped that some landfords will take charge of the tables and provide something to eat at the hotels.

We have now been 18 days on the plains, amid the greatest show in the world. The train is estimated to be 700 miles long, composed of all kinds of people from all parts of the United States, and some of the rest of mankind, with lots of horses, mules, oxen, cows, steers and some of the feathered creation, moving along about 15 or 20 miles per day; all sorts of vehicles from a coach down to a wheel barrow; ladies on horseback, dressed out in full-blown Bloomers; gents on mules, with their Kossuth hats and plumes, galloping over the prairies, making quite an equestrian troupe and a show ahead of anything Barnum ever got up. The plains are a pleasant place to travel; excellent roads—equal to any of our eastern plank roads in dry weather, and were it not for the sick and the dying, that everywhere meet our eye, and the vast number of greves along the road, the journey would be a pleasant one. As near as I can ascertel by observation, there are about 80 graves to the 100 miles as far; that is, new ones. The old ones are nearly obliterated and their places no longer known to nearly obliterated and their places no longer known to man. The Indians are numerous and somewhat troublesome, but we have had no battles so far. Our train is moving and I must close for this time. When I have a convenient season I will write again.

Yours traly,

SETH N. DOTY.

Progress of the Emigration.

Extract from a private letter.

Feat KEARNEY, Oregon Route, Nebraska Territory, Indian Country, Wednesday, June 2, 1802. Some thousands of emigrants have already passed here on their way to Oregon and Califer-Little or no sickness among them to the 25th ult. but since then cholera (whether cholera morbus or Asiatic, unknown) has broken out among them. Measies and small pox are also doing the work of death with and small pex are also doing the work of doath with slow but certain tread. Our Military Hospital here is crammed with patients, and the dying even occupy some of our quarters. To day I was convenient to the spot where one of our men (6th Regiment of Infantry) fell, either by contagion or fright. I immediately had him picked up and conveyed to the Hospital. He still lives, but in a very precarious situation. This is the first case among the troops quartered here.

Thirty men of our Company have been for the last 30 days on a securi after Indians, who committed some degree strings on poor emigrants.

20 days on a scent after Indians, who committed some depre tations on poor emigrants.

Number of Emigrant Wagans, 4c., that passed our Post from 1st May to 1st June, 1852, to Oragon and California: Men, 14,162; Women, 2,867; Children, 4,696—Total number of persons, 2,666. Horacs, 5,482; Males, 4,482; Cattle, 44,990; Sheep, 4,813—Total number of animals, 50,775. Wagens, 5,678. Some 50 passed on foot with provisions, &c., packed on their backs; about ten or twelve with handearts and wacelbarrows; about ten or twelve with handearts and wacelbarrows; about thirty had to return to the States, having been robbed of their all by Indians—principally Americans—some of Erne's exiles, and a few Germans.

"Its thought many a white man's bones will bleach en the plains this season, as contagious diseases have already made several dictins, but we sincerely hope such will not be the case; but the probability seems already to be taking effect.

taking effect.

tose who have had comfortable homes in the States

tose who have had comfortable homes in the States express the greatest sorrow for bereaving themselvs of them, in the wild fevered imagination of California gold. My humble advice to persons so disposed would be to remain at home under their own roofs and enjoy their own happy firestdes.

TEXAS.

We have Galveston papers to the 25th inst. and late papers from the interior.

The Galceston News learns that Corpus Christi has been selected by the Government for the military dépot of all the country west of the San Antonio River. The Ciculian notices the arrival of Gen. P. F. Smith in the Louisiana on the 22d. Cholera exists in several places in the western counties. It is prevailing to a considerable extent at indianola, and a number of deaths have occurred there. The fatality, it is said, is chiefly confined to unseclimated Germans, of whom there are

a great number in Indianola. Cases have also occurred at Richmond, on the Brazoa. Lavaca, Victoria and other towns are reported generally bealthy.

The Russian brig St. Peters, from Bremen, arrived at Galveston on the 13d, with about a hundred emigraca, a portion of whom left the next morning for House. The Hamborg bark Miles arrived at Galveston on the 21st, and landed 60 passengers for that place and 37 hr Indianola.

The Galveston Civilian has bigaly favorable scores of the growing crops. They never were better in Tes. ar, at this season of the year. The Victoria Afrecase of

as, at this season of the year. The Victoria Alexand the 19th says:

"Our intelligence for m the interior still continue of the most distering character, as it respects the cross. Corn is now made, and the finest yield that has exceen the control of the still be the control of the still be the corn, and should the worm not make its appea ance, a ray great yield will be realized, perhaps as high in some cases as a bale and a half to the acre. Sogre case is also doing well, though but few persons in our stellar have as yet turned their attention to its culture.

The Receille states that there are in Bastrop two parties arrayed against each other, armed to the teeth that an excitement amounting almost to fury exists in that notwithstanding every effort has been made by many good and sober citizens to prevent an outbreak it is expected every moment. (N. O. Bulletin, June 20.

VENEZUELA.

Congress has done nothing during its Congress has done nothing during its present session, and is now engaged debating the qualition whether or not to give powers extraordinary to the Excellency the President. The ostensible object is to prepare the country for Flores's expedition, which seems to have as its end the re-consolidation of the different and New-Granada under one President, who at course, will be Flores.

Caraccas was a little startled from its wonted propriety by a personal rencontre between Mr. Michelena, its ly appointed Venezuelan Minister to Madrid and Ross, and Baron de Velmars, the French Charge in Caraccas. The affair took place in the house of the latter. Mr. Michelena called to say farewell to the Baron, when the latter commenced some very severe remarks with re-

Michelcone called to say farewell to the Baron, when the latter commenced some very severe remarks with reference to Mr. Michelcona's Government, reflecting severely on the President and other officials; words grew warmer, and finally his Excellency the French Minker setually taked the Minister to Rome and Madrid, and called his servants to put him out of the house. The affair of course led to a challenge, and the parties were to leave the country for the Tortugas Islands, there to determine whether the Baron should carry his diplomacy so far as to kick foreign Ministers out of doors.

On the night of the Eld of May, at eleven o'clock, Mr. Steele, the U. S. Chargé, was surprised by the entrance into his house of a number of banditti. He had not yet retired, and on a noise being made by a female servant in the house, he ran down into the courty-ard and was soon surrours sed by the men, each of whom had also ger or pistol with him. Mr. Steele was robbed of his watch during the melec, and was slightly wounded Mrs. Steele, on hearing the clash of weapons below stairs, ran to the balcony which overlooked the street, and aroused some neighbors, who prevented further highry and robbery.

CURIOUS WILL CASE .- About the year CURIOUS WILL CASE.—About the year 1848, Cel Sunderlin, a wealthy planter, resiling near Memphis, Tenn, died, leaving a large estate. His will, drawn up a year before his death, and witnessed by a Judge of one of the Courte, divided his whole estate his to two parts, devising one-half to his legitimate children, and the other half to ten children borne him by a make to slave. These colored children, previous the making of the will, had been brought to Clachani, Obio, and to Evansville, Indiana, and emanclosted. The probate of the will was at once resisted by the while heirs, and appealed to the Circuit Court for trial. Every obstacle known to skillful practitioners in the law, has been thrown in the way to defeat the will and defer the trial. At the last May term of the Court, however, the cause came to a hearing, and the will was fully established.

Bales by Anction.

A UCTION NOTICE.—HENRY T.

LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at 195 o'clock, at his Sales Room, No. 88 Chambers at, a large let of splendid Carved Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor, Chamber and Dining-Room Furniture; Sofas, Chair, Tête-trets, Divans, Bureaus, Bedstends, Mattresses, Paillasses, Cutlery and Plated Ware, &c. Must be seen to be appreciated. Catalogues now ready.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS BROTHER & CO.—
FIFTY-SIXTH N. Y. TRADE (SALE—Sept. 6.—Cossignments of Books, Papers, Stationery, Binders' Clear, Leather, &c., for this sale solicited. Invoices should be farnished immediately.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS in ESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS in WESTCHESTER VILLAGE at ACCTION—COMBS a NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 18 o'clock, at the Merchante Exchange 47 god Building Lots, situated in the pleasant village of Westchatea, 135 miles from New-York City by the Harlam Rabross. For image and full particulars apply to J. V. Hutach Ier, Westchester, or No. 98 Chathamat, or COMBS 1 NICOLAY, Auctioneers, No. 244 Grandat, near the Bowery. See Auction advertisement in The Duily Express, Courier and Commercial Advertiser.

CALE of the WOOL-GROWERS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, as Lift-TLE FALLS, Herkimer County, New York, on the 3d sp of AUGUST next.—The entire property of the late. "Wood Growers' Manufacturing Company," is offered for sale by its Trustees for the creditors. The Water-Power, Ground, Buildings, Machinery and entire apparatus form a weil-arranged and very complete establishment for the manufacture of Woolen Goods. The main Building is of stone, 45 by its feet Sive stories high including beamment and attic, and one and very complete establishment for the mainaccuse wo Woolen Goods. The main Building is of store, 85 by is feet, five stories high, including basement and attic, and extens ne full sets of Woolen Machinery, all of the most p-proved construction and in excellent condition. The other Buildings are extensive and commodious for the purpose which they were designed. Among them are those for suning dyeling and drying, repairing shop, wool lofts, store-bousting, dyeling and drying, repairing shop, wool lofts, store-bousting, which were the store of the continuation of the store was throughout by steam-pipes and lighted by gas. The wise power, with the soft water for use, is snople and excellent The entire cost, exclusive of water-power and ground, we over \$130,600. The Company has been dissolved, and the store property will be sold to the highest bidder on the presises, on the THIRD DAY of AUGUST next, at 2 o'clock, PA. A. LOOM'S,
M. W. PRIEST, JOSEPH HINDS,
W. W. BUBLEY, Auctioneer.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

100 CRATES and PACKAGES
July 9, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 82 John-st, separeral assortment of fine and common Earthenware, is landed, with a variety of Glass and Fancy Goods, in lots fee the shelves to suit dealers and grocers for cash.

At private sale, 100 crates assorted Ware, by the crate cheap.

Lost and Sound.

CAUTION.—Mislaid or lost, a note of hand for \$1,005 46, drawn by Henry Story and a dorsed by Story & Shaw, dated July 6, 1052, and partie thirty days from date, at the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn. All persons are cautioned against negotiating or purchasing minote, as the payment thereof is stopped.

July 7.

FOUND-Wednesday, July 7, corner d Broadway and Maiden-lane, an Agate Seal, (see mounting,) which the owner can have by calling at Na. 3.

I OST-July 6, in returning from Wood I lawn, on the Bloomingdele-road, to No. 95 Foreythe, two Account Breaks. The finder will be rewarded on lessing them with the subscriber at No. 95 Foreythe.

ISAAC STRVESS.

OST-A signt draft, dated June M. OST—A signt draft, dated June will 1850, on the Back of North America. New York it \$500, made by the Merchants' Hank of Now Haven as payable to the order of S. B. Jerome, Secretary, and interest of the order of Benjamin Bradley. The same way closed in letter and malies at the New-Haven Postless on the 5th day of June, addressed to Benjamin Brade, Box No. 1,751 Post-Office, Segton. All persons are exceeded against purchasing or negotiating the same, at a syment has been stopped.—Jerome Manufacturing Comptines.

New Haven, Conn.

OST—On Saturday last, a Wallet containing a \$5 bill: a note of A. S. Shafet, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$100, \$

OST—On the 6th May last, in going the steamer Croton, three beeds and a Sarrey of in its 176 Cedar at. (old aumber.) The finder shall be likewing warded by returning them to CHARLES H. SUSTIA M. 47 Cedar at., or by leaving them at the Tribune Office.

\$25 REWARD.—Stolen from the HORSE and GIG, belonging to Dr. P. B. GURREZI.
The borne is black, with a few white hairs in the formal and one half fettock, in good condition; short tail, is been high. Gir painted green, with green cloth trimming for mess has P. B. G., on the blinds.

forses, Carriages, &t.

FOR SALE-A fine Carriage HORSE, driver and good traveler—sound and kind. Can be seen at J. W. OGDEN'S Carpenter's Shop, corner lithes, ask

POR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN.—A hard-some pair of Bay Carriage Horses, Sud Jyears old, perfectly sound, kind, and gentle in hardess of double harness, together with a new Double Barness and near Books way, (cost of all a few weeks since \$1,16), will now be sold cheap, as owner is going to Europe. Also a new Coope Carriage for sale. Apply at the Barnes, Groaty-s. N.

FOR SALE-A full-breed Newfound land Dog, 7 months old. Apply at No. 55 L